for implementation of various Centrally sponsored rural development programmes. Against this the State hnd incurred an expenditure of Rs.3129.59 crores which includes the share of the State Government.

(b) No funds have been diverted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from Centrally sponsored rural development programmes for taking up any major projects in the rural areas of hill districts.

(c) As the basic features of the Eighth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised, information about future schemes/projects for rural people of hill districts is not available.

Industrial Projects in Kerala

3379. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from Kerala Government to sanction new industrial projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. PJ. KURIEN): (a) to (c). No proposal from Government of Kerala for the grant of a Letter of Intent for the setting up of an industrial project is pending with the Ministry of Industry.

HUDCO Assistance to Kerala

3380. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala received any assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation to promcte rural housing in Kerala during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). During the current financial year (as on 31.10.91), HUDCO has sanctioned two rural housing schemes in Kerala. The project cost of these two schemes is Rs. 256.96 lakhs for which HUDCO has sanctioned loan of Rs. 214.96 lakhs. On completion, these schemes will provide 2800 dwelling units. The total loan release by HUDCO to Kerala for rural housing schemes during the current year (up to 30.11.91) is Rs. 109.96 lakhs.

Comprehensive Deep-Sea Fishing Policy

3381. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to introduce a comprehensive deep-sea fishing policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the names of the coastal States which have been included in the list drawn up to set-up nodal departments for deep-sea fishing sector to coordinate the efforts of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Government has already

announced new policy initiatives in the deep sea fishing sector. These include policies for leasing of foreign fishing vessels, joint venture collaborations in deep sea fishing and also for test fishing. The salient features of these policies are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries had asked all the State Governments including coastal States to nominate nodal agencies for food processing industries which includes the deep sea fishing industry.

STATEMENT

Leasing of Foreign Fishing Vessels

Government announced a new policy on leasing of foreign fishing vessels for operation in Indian EEZ in terms of Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Leasing of foreign fishing vessels for operation in Indian EEZ will be allowed in terms of Maritime Zones of India Act 1981, Rural 1982 and Merchant Shipping Act 1958.

2. The period of leasing should not exceed 15 years.

3. The leased vessel should preferably be new. Second hand vessel can be taken on lease subject to satisfactory certification by appropriate authorities regarding seaworthiness and future serviceable life of the vessel.

4. In case of new vessels the lessee may acquire the leased vessel at the end of leasing period with the prior permission on the Government.

5. Foreign crew may be permitted on the leased vessel on a case to case basis subject to such terms as may be specified by the Central Government.

6. Leased vessel may fly foreign flag during the period of their operation in Indian EEZ.

Test Fishing

A new policy on Test fishing was also announced by the Government for the first time in 1991 and the salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Test fishing will be permitted in Indian EEZ in the following types of fishing operations:-

   a) Trawling for deep sea lobsters and deep sea shrimp (other than pair trawling) beyond territorial water.

   b) Long lining

   c) Tuna purse seining

   d) Other method such as squid jigging, hand lining etc.

2. The foreign collaborator undertaking test fishing should be an established foreign fishing company operating and owning a fleet of deep sea fishing vessels.

3. Test fishing will be governed by the provisions of Maritime Zone of India act, 1981, Rules 1982 and Merchant Shipping Act 1958.

4. All data generated including details of operation during test fishing will be made available to Marine Products Export Development Authority

(MPEDA) and Fishery Survey of India.

5. The Company/Association conducting test fishing shall pay a fee of Rs. 2 lakhs to MPEDA for each vessel deployed for test fishing.

6. Test fishing shall be permitted for not longer than six months.

Joint Ventures Policy

A policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing was also announced in 1991. The salient features of the new joint venture policy are as follows:-

1. Joint ventures involve financial and technical collaboration for exploitation of deep sea resources within and beyond EEZ by any of the following methods will be encouraged:-

   a) Trawling for deep sea lobsters and deep sea shrimp (other than pair trawling), beyond territorial water.

   b) Long lining

   c) Tuna purse seining

   d) Other methods such as squid jigging, hand lining etc.

2. Joint venture companies may take on lease vessels with foreign registration and foreign ownership.

3. Generally a foreign collaboration may hold up to 40% of the paid up share capital (now relaxed to 51% as per the new Industrial policy)

4. Foreign crew may be permitted on a case to case basis on such terms as may be agreed upon. A schedule on phasing out of foreign crew and inducting Indian crew should be submitted at the time of application.

5. The cost of the vessel supplied by the foreign collaborator may be treated as his paid up share capital, in the company.

6. There should be a suitable and adequate arrangement for Indian nationals in the joint venture.

7. Joint venture project should attain a minimum foreign exchange value addition as may be prescribed for the project.

Labour Courts and Tribunals

3382. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour courts and tribunals have served the purpose for which they were set up;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose any structural changes in labour courts and tribunals be amending the labour laws and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Labour Court and Industrial Tribunals are established under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to adjudicate Industrial disputes which are referred to them by the appropriate Government. While they have been discharging their statutory duties satisfactorily, certain problems such as an increase in the pendency of industrial disputes and applications as well as litigation in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, have been noticed.